

Wednesday Morning, March 17, 1869.

The Gladstone Ministry with its new brooms is making strenuous efforts for popularity, and with these useful instruments of domestic purification are sweeping off time-honored institutions and national safeguards in a paroxysm of excessive zeal. By our telegraphic despatches yesterday it will be seen that the first Lord of the Admiralty has determined on reducing the Naval Estimates by a million sterling, with the object no doubt of convincing the nation that his wonderful perspicacity has enabled him to discover improvidence in the management of his predecessors, and thus for a few days draw upon himself the exulting hyperbole of a radical press. It is sad to think that in catering to a morbid taste in the minds of the people, that noble old red flag which once floated o'er every sea in every clime, should only be known now by its rarity, and that the prestige of old England should be perilled in order that the new first Lord of the Admiralty should be thought a master of economic science. Of course, as in all such measures of intermittent economy, the parings are generally taken from the part of the Government establishments that can least bear the excision; hence it is very likely the rumors afloat during the last ten days to the effect that some of the ships of war stationed at this port are likely to be removed may possess a shadow of truth. In this we may be mistaken, as the amount of saving proposed is not large, and a reduction of expenditure on the channel fleet, or a decrease in the naval reserve, would enable this assiduous first Lord to secure the coveted feather for his cap; but we are accustomed to these ill-judged economies which usually result in an expenditure to the nation of ten times the amount temporarily saved. How strikingly this was the case at the Crimea, when England was forced to buy the efficiency which had been criminally neglected by liberal Governments, from straining after outside repute. It may be that the wish is father to thought; but we hope that we shall not be affected by any retrenchment connected with the Admiralty. The instances of Indian murders on the coast are of too frequent occurrence to admit of our being left in the helpless position which undoubtedly should be, if any of Her Majesty's ships were removed. As it is, the visits of the war vessels to the coast are too rare, and not a week passes but we have letters from settlers who believe their lives and property in hourly danger from hostile savages, and who contemplate the abandonment of their farms in the absence of protection. Any such abandonment of the colonists as the withdrawal of the navy would involve, is surely too heartless for even a radical Lord of the Admiralty; and if the removal is absolutely effected, it will be owing to entire ignorance of our position here in relation to the aborigines. Another reason: Suppose—and it is within the scope of possibility—that a number of those misguided men calling themselves Fenians were to take advantage of the departure of the navy to pay us a visit with a view to plunder, what resistance could be offered? None whatever, and the result would be too horrid to think of. What reparation would it be to the unfortunate victims if twenty years' expenditure (at the present rate) was incurred with the fallacious idea of punishing the marauders, who would be far away from the scene of their crime long before the power of inflicting the merited punishment could reach us? But this might lead to more serious results; and in endeavoring to save a few paltry thousands, drag the nation into a war that would cost hundreds of millions and oceans of blood. The San Juan difficulty is not yet settled. We hope that the good sense of the two nations involved will enable them to come to a fair and amicable adjustment of the difficulty; but we never know what a day will bring forth or the necessities of American politicians produce in their struggles for ascendancy. The imprudent exposure of this Colony without proper protection would invite attack that would not otherwise be thought of. If we regard the departure of the Fleet with more or less dismay, we look forward to the time when our gallant Admiral will bid no good bye, with deep felt sorrow. Admiral Hastings has taken such a deep interest in everything that would benefit the Colony or conduce to its welfare, that even in the event of the vessels or others of a similar class being retained on the station, we shall feel his departure as we should the loss of a dear friend. He has always been foremost when any charitable or benevolent object has been proposed and his officers have in all cases given their hearty aid in carrying out his kindly designs. There are many gallant officers in Her Majesty's Navy; but we may be excused if we doubt that any of them could have achieved the conquest of a people's hearts so completely as Admiral Hastings, and the gallant Sons of Neptune that sail under his flag.

Australasia.

VICTORIA.
Several rumors have been in circulation during the last few days, says the *Argus* relative to an alleged split in the Ministry, and the resignation of Mr. McCulloch.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Bruce, of the Customs Department, for appropriating moneys as a baaie. According to the *Age* it is supposed that he left the colony for New Zealand on Saturday. Peccuniary difficulties are assigned as the principal reason for his absconding.

It is with pleasure that we [*Argus*] record an act of heroism on the part of Mr. M. Hale, who, we understand, was lately one of the Professors at Stanislaus College Bathurst, New South Wales. During yesterday afternoon, Mr. Everard and his two sisters were boating on the Yarra, and when just opposite the Yarra Bend Asylum the boat upset. Neither Mr. Everard nor the ladies could swim, and some of the party would infallibly have been drowned had not Mr. M. Hale, who was passing, jumped into the river and succeeded after some difficulty and at great personal risk in saving the three successively. Mr. M. Hale, being in delicate state of health at the time, was so much exhausted by his efforts that it was found necessary to convey him to the Napier Hotel, where he still lies in a very precarious condition.

One of the aboriginal cricketers, Sundown, has returned from England in consequence of ill health caused by the colder climate of that country.

Some excitement was occasioned by the report that a forgery to a large amount had been perpetrated upon one of the Melbourne banks. From the particulars which have transpired, we learn that nearly a month ago a person went to the National Bank and tendered an uncrossed check for £1,500. It appeared all right, and the person whose signature was counterfeited is of such high standing in the community that it is said that even had there not been sufficient funds to his credit at the bank, the check would have been honored. Be this as it may, there was a sufficient balance at the bank, the check was honored, and nothing more was thought about the matter until yesterday, when the forgery, which was most skilfully executed, was discovered.

Leave has been granted by the Government to Capt. Stuck to recruit in this Colony for the service of the New Zealand Government in their present strait.

New Advertisements.

FOR PORTLAND,

THE CALIFORNIA, O. & M. STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMER

GUSSIE TELFAIR
Will leave Broderick's Wharf for Portland at 7 o'clock Friday morning.

WANTED

A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO PLOUGH
with horses; a man to dig, and one to prune.
Terms, \$10 per month, without Board.

J. D. PEMBERTON.

AUCTION

By order of the Mortgagee under power contained in Deed dated 21st January, 1869.

A. F. MAIN

Will sell by Public Auction at his Saleroom, Wharf street, on Wednesday, 24th March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE FARM

AT SAANICH

Lately occupied by Mr George Thomas, being Section 17, Range III W, containing about 57 Acres, more or less.

The Premises are an excellent Dwelling House, a Capacious Barn, good Stable and Well of Water, Piggeries and Out-houses.

There is also a large Garden well stocked with the best kinds of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, all in full bearing. From 14 to 16 Acres of the finest kind of Land are Fenced and under cultivation.

The Property fronts on the Saanich Inlet, on a Bay in which schooners can approach close to the shore and take in cargo.

—ALSO—

Town Lot No 1164, corner Vancouver and Meares streets.

Acts of Sale at Purchaser's expense.

A. F. MAIN,

Auctioneer.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
GROCER & PROVISION DEALER.
GOVERNMENT STREET
Opp. the Colonial Hotel.

Goods delivered in any part of the City and Esquimalt FREE OF CHARGE.

MURRAY'S BAKERY
Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

FAMILIES, SHIPS,
AND

STEAMBOATS
Supplied on the Shortest Notice, Free of Charge

J. RUEFF,
Dealer in

Groceries & Provisions

WHARF STREET.

mail7

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Wednesday Morning, March 17, 1869.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND, W.T.

ENTERED

March 10.—Hard Florence, San Francisco
Ship Rover, San Juan
March 12.—Schr Clara Light, San Francisco
March 13.—Bark Rival, San Francisco
March 15.—Bark Gold Hunter, San Francisco
French bark Avenir, San Francisco
Bark Vernon, Honolulu

CLEARED.

March 13.—Schr Experiment, Victoria

IMPORTS

Per GUSSE TELFAIR, from Portland.—3 lbs wine, 1 bx glassware, 1 sewing Machine, 1 pkgs bacon, 120 lbs flour, 2 kgs lard, 2 cs lard, 5 pounds bacon and ham, 21 skgs oats, 10 skgs barley, 1 pkg pumps, 1 kg lard, 1 pkg mba, 200 skgs flour, 28 bxgs apples, 80 skgs flour, 6 gunnels bacon, 2 cs household goods, 10 cs bacon and ham, 2 cs large dried fruit, 60 skgs flour, 1 pkg mba, 27 skgs oats, 10 skgs lard, 2 cs lard, 2 skgs bacon, 15 gunnels bacon and ham, 1 pkg feathers, 2 cs bedding, 10 chickens, 2 pkgs trees, 30 pkgs household goods, 200 lbs bacon, 2 pkgs leather, 2 cs fruit trees, 217 skgs middlings, 8 skgs graham flour, 2 kgs lard, 1 roll leather, 9 skgs bacon and ham, 6 pkgs mba, 4 cs towels, 8 head cattle.

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—1 bx butter, 12 bxgs apples, 16 h'l cattle, 77 lbs sheep, 1 horse, 9 skgs oysters, 1 dressed hog 1 bbls furs, 2 latives.

CONSIGNMENTS

Per ELIZA ANDERSON, from Puget Sound.—J. R. Stewart, Staffor & Hickson, J. Jackson, D. Morrison, F. Finch, Mr. Goodtime, G. Fry, Harris.

ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING OF THE Wesleyan METHODISTS.—This meeting has just closed its sittings in this city. The reports from the various missions on the districts speak of marked progress. The congregations are enlarged; and increase of membership to every mission is recorded, and every financial claim is fully met besides a contribution of nearly a thousand dollars to the General Missionary Funds. The mission to Cariboo is a great success, the Rev. Mr. Derrick having in a few months built and paid for a church and parsonage costing about two thousand dollars. On the New Westminster mission, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Browning, a revival of religion has added 30 members to the church, and an increased attachment to its ordinances is most marked throughout the whole of that mission and nowhere more so than among the intelligent and energetic mill-men at Burrard Inlet. We are glad to chronicle success in every thing that is good, and wish our Wesleyan friends a continuance of their present prosperity. The stations for the ensuing year remain the same as at present.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.—The Portland Herald publishes an extract of a private letter received from Mr. B. P. Anderson, formerly of this Colony, who is now in Tennessee. Mr. Anderson states that all through the South there are large numbers of people who are very much dissatisfied. They have no peace and feel no security at home. Many are going to California, some to South America. He suggests that if the Northern Coast had an accredited agent in several Southern cities, furnished with means to advertise the advantages of settlement here, large numbers could be induced to emigrate hither. Mr. Anderson is a member of the bar. He proposed to locate permanently with his family in British Columbia; but the illiberal character of our laws debarred him from practicing his profession and he proceeded to Tennessee.

EXPECTED OVER.—Benjamin Halladay, the Vanderbilt of the Pacific, is really expected here by the steamship Oriflamme in the course of a few days. He is now at Portland. The Oriflamme, with Mr. Halladay on board, will touch at Victoria before proceeding across the Sound, where Mr. Halladay will select a railway terminus. It is known that the Company of which Mr. Halladay is President has made large purchases of real estate at Esquimalt recently, with a view, (as is supposed) of making that port the northern centre of the steamship line, where the ships may coal and take in stores for voyages either to San Francisco or Alaska.

NEARLY two hundred passengers arrived in this city from American ports on Monday night and early yesterday morning. The hotels are filled with guests and much activity in business is noticeable. From present indications the summer travel will be heavy. There is nothing needed but liberal legislation and a partial return to Free Trade to make our lovely city the Montreal of the Pacific. Montreal is the chief Canadian commercial city, containing a population of 175,000, and is growing with a rapidity unequalled in Canada. Its growth is due almost entirely to the American trade.

The French Moniteur of Jan. 9 says:—"If our information be correct, M. de Stackelberg, the Russian Ambassador, has sounded some of the Plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the subject of the possible revision of the treaty of 1856. France and England are not disposed to enter upon this subject. At the same time that the above report has been put in circulation, we have received information that Gen. Muittine, the Russian Minister of War, has ordered the complete armament of the portion of the Russian army now scattered in the various towns on the coast of the Black Sea."

The estimated expenditure of New York for city purposes for the present year is over twelve million dollars, and for county purposes over six millions; total, \$18,361,397. The revenue of London last year from "City, Board of Works, Parishes and Taxes," was \$17,500,000 and the taxation of Paris was \$45,080,000. According to this statement, the taxation of New York is three times as great per head as that of London, and the taxation of Paris is still higher—that is assuming that the London spoken of in the returns is the whole collection of cities, towns, etc., now bearing that name.

When Anton Rubinstein, the great Russian pianist, who will soon be in the United States, played lately at the Court of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, that Prince was so delighted with the great musician's skill, that he embraced him in the presence of all his courtiers and presented him with a diamond ring, which he himself had worn for many years.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The application of office-seekers at the Treasury and Post Office Departments are overwhelming. Not one in five hundred of the applicants can be satisfied.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The Express says there is much anxiety on Wall street regarding the policy of the Treasury Department in the immediate future. There have been some heavy short sales of gold and stocks, on the theory of early sales of gold.

The Constitutional Amendment has passed the Senate of Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A letter from Admiral Holt at Havana says the revolutionary party seems to have obtained possession of the Central and Western Departments. The Governor has refused to permit Americans or Cubans to leave the country.

HAVANA, March 14.—Official dispatches report a battle at Meryari. A column of regulars supported by a heavy artillery fire carried the fortifications of Meryari and captured the town which was defended by 2000 insurgents.

In the meantime Suffolk married the widow much against the wishes of her friends, and went with his blooming bride to London. He had two accomplices—one a female, whom he called his niece—and one day they went on the river in a wherry near Richmond. Suffolk managed to capsize the boat. The female was saved by one of his accomplices and Suffolk got clear away, the police thinking he was drowned. A paragraph evidently written by himself, headed 'Melancholy accident to an Australian gentleman,' appeared in the papers. It was ultimately discovered that he had escaped to America with his wife's money and the proceeds of the sale of his wife's furniture which he sold before he left England. By the latest advice he was enjoying himself in New York.

LONDON, March 14.—Miell, the Liberal candidate, is elected to Parliament from Bradford in place of Ripley.

MADRID, March 14.—In the Constitutional Cortes last week Minister Sagasta asked for power to raise 75,000 recruits which he said were necessary to complete the army. After long debate the majority of the Cortes voted in favor of granting this power to the Ministry, but resolutions were passed declaring that in the future the militia conscriptions should be discontinued. A demonstration was made to-day against the conscription. Another insurrectionary attempt is reported in Andalusia.

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A Rascally Record—Remarkable Adventures of a Ticket-of-Leave Man.

One of the most remarkable criminals, says the Melbourne Post, who have given in the annuals of Victoria's crime, is Owen Suffolk, a London pickpocket, who was transported to this colony in 1847. Suffolk was a man of considerable ability and has appeared as the author of a story published in Melbourne, under the heading of "Days of Crime and Suffering." Suffolk was one of the class of convicts who were not confined on their landing, but was placed under surveillance. This grace, however, did not do much good to Suffolk, for in 1850 or 1851 he was arrested for robbing the Ryansons and received a long sentence, which at least extended over four or five years, and during this time he was engaged as clerk in the Melbourne jail. His acquaintance with the criminals of Victoria at this time was very extensive and some of them had large sums of money secreted, the proceeds of robberies. Suffolk, by the position he was placed in, aided, no doubt, by lax discipline, was enabled to change their warrants and alter the years of imprisonment through the books so that many ruffians escaped with much shorter sentences than they received from the Judges of the Supreme Court; but one of the forgeries, not so clever as the others, was discovered and Suffolk was informed of the circumstances. He said nothing, but with the calm, clear smile peculiar to him, quietly submitted to the heavy irons that were placed on his arms and legs, and without an effort went to the bulks in Hobson's Bay.

In 1858 we next hear of him, when he regained his freedom by ticket-of-leave and went to Ballarat. There he kept about some gullies, and going into an hotel said he was detective Sincex (then in charge of the district) and by his easy and persuasive manner made the landlord believe he was on important duty and required money and a horse. Both were provided for him and he got clear away; but he again fell into the society of his old friends the police, and received another long sentence. He was then in Pentridge and known under the slang term that meant that he was clever enough when in jail to receive some important position.

In the year 1858 he made his way to the house of a barber named Mannix, at present serving three years for receiving stolen property, and was received as a species of hero.

About this time Suffolk, Mannix and a few other notorious criminals, who were released about the same time—one of these fellows was an expert engraver—formed a scheme for manufacturing a quantity of forged notes for the Indian market, but when the notes were manufactured the detectives received the office and though they prevented the flocks from being used, yet they could not bring the crime home to any of the principal actors in it, as the plant was removed a few hours before the raid was made on the forging house.

Suffolk kept in the background during the investigation of the affair, and with some interest used by his brother, who is in a large way of business near Bristol, he received a conditional pardon, the understanding being that he should leave the colony.

His story of "Days of Crime and Years of Suffering" was published and with the money he received from the work, the cash he had got from the criminals whose warrants he had altered and the proceeds of a few of his other swindles he managed to take his adieu of Victoria with a considerable amount of money.

During his passage home he made a number of friends by his superficial manner and landed in England described as a wealthy squatter from Australia. He made his way to his brother's house and edged his way into several drawing-rooms, his hosts thinking

that he was slightly outre for English society, but it was excusable—at least so they said—as he was from Australia. There he talked largely of his squatting and banking interests in Australia, also admitting that he had dabbled in journalism and was part proprietor of the Melbourne Argus. In time he was invited to several houses and at last was introduced to a charming widow about 40 years of age, who was possessed of a house and grounds well appointed, besides \$1500 in funds. Suffolk immediately made a dead set at this lady and after a time wrote a letter, she being present, to Mr. Reed, Solicitor, Melbourne telling him to dispose of the Colonial Bank shares and also his interest in the Argus newspaper, which he could do by the power of attorney given him. Mr. Reed was, of course, very much astonished at this letter, but no doubt thinking that Suffolk whom he had defended many times was following some of old practices and wanted Mr. Reed's reply, so that he could make use of the envelope bearing the Melbourne postmark and forge a letter to answer his own purposes, gave information to Superintendent Nicholson who forwarded it to Inspector Field in Scotland Yard.

In the meantime Suffolk married the widow much against the wishes of her friends, and went with his blooming bride to London. He had two accomplices—one a female, whom he called his niece—and one day they went on the river in a wherry near Richmond. Suffolk managed to capsize the boat. The female was saved by one of his accomplices and Suffolk got clear away, the police thinking he was drowned. A paragraph evidently written by himself, headed 'Melancholy accident to an Australian gentleman,' appeared in the papers. It was ultimately discovered that he had escaped to America with his wife's money and the proceeds of the sale of his wife's furniture which he sold before he left England. By the latest advice he was enjoying himself in New York.

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A Man Bound, Gagged and Robbed in a Room in Broadway.

From the New York Sun, February 1st.

A still more startling robbery than any recently recorded, was committed last evening in a room fronting on two thoroughfares of this city, at an hour when it might be expected the risk would be so great as to deter even the daring thieves of New York. At 7 o'clock last evening, as William Morey was seated in a room on the second story of 566 Broadway, whose windows face both Broadway and Prince streets, he was aroused by a slight noise like the turning of a key in the lock of the door. As the room was used as a faro bank, and as its seven keys are supposed to be in the possession of its frequenters, Morey did not pay particular attention to the noise, the more especially as the passage-ways of the room are intricate and secured by hall doors, etc.

Morey, therefore, retained his semi-recumbent position, and quietly smoking his cigar, scarcely even heeding a remark that he heard, namely, "If you call out I'll stab you."

The next instant a stranger stood before him, brandishing a long knife, which gleamed in the light shining from the windows of the Metropolitan Hotel, and repeated the warning. Morey's first impulse was to jump up, dash out a pane of glass and thus raise an alarm; but the two men seized him, in front and from behind, and held him, at the same time reiterating the threat to stab him. Remembering

the fate of Rogers in East Twelfth street,

Morey endeavored to pacify his assailants by taking from the right inside pocket of his waistcoat a small roll of \$300 in bank notes,

and handing them to the thieves, told them to take his money and begone.

It was evident, however, that the men knew what they had come for, as, rejecting the paltry sum, they at once seized him and put a gag in his mouth.

They next searched him thoroughly, after which they bound him from the shoulders to the heels, and back again, with a strong rope, tying his hands to his side and the slack of the rope into a slip knot near the hip.

From the left inside pocket they took

a roll of \$7,300 in bank notes, and from the waistcoat pocket about \$50, besides the \$300 offered.

From his fingers they tore off his diamond rings, and took a valuable diamond pin from his shirt front, and then took away

a valuable gold watch and chain, the jewelry being valued at over \$1,000.

Having secured all this property, the thieves made off, leaving Morey bound on the floor, doubtless

feeling certain that before he could get free they would be out of danger.

When they had taken their departure, Morey, by rolling about, contrived to get hold of the end of the slip-knot, and by degrees to loosen the bonds that held him; and after a while forced himself from the ropes and the gag, but not before his mouth had been somewhat badly cut by the latter.

As soon as he could recover the use of his limbs, he went to the Sixth Ward Police Station, and laid the case before Captain John Joudan, who at once set out to investigate the robbery.

On inquiring of the apple man at the corner, and the officer on the post, Captain Joudan learned that three men had been seen at the intersection of Prince street and Broadway, leaning against the railing around Ball, Black & Co.'s premises. The apple man said that these men watched the officer in his beat, then crossed over, and disappeared in the doorway leading to the room in which the robbery was committed.

As two men only appear to have been actually engaged in the robbery, the probability is that the third kept watch on the stairs.

If it had happened that any person had gone into the building at the time the thieves were at work, it is more than likely that both Morey and the new-comer would have lost their lives.

As Morey was at the time of the attack sitting in the dark, watching the people passing on Broadway, he can give no

description of the thieves, and there will be

some difficulty in tracing them.

The only thing left behind are the knife and the rope which bound the victim.

The manager of fashionable wedding parties in Paris is M. Legruex, who furnishes everything requisite for them for the sum of 10,000 francs. In aristocratic circles Legruex's participation in wedding parties is less indispensable than that of Mr. Worth.

He got the cash he had from the criminals whose warrants he had altered and the proceeds of a few of his other swindles he managed to take his adieu of Victoria with a considerable amount of money.

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